Moduli Spaces of Flat Connections

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Moduli Spaces of Flat Connections

Define them

Chapters 1 - 5

Today: shortcut

Study them

Chapters 6 - 7

Two levels:

- topology
- symplectic structure

Defining the Moduli Spaces $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G)$

Ingredients: Surface

Base space Σ



Lie group Structure group G

$$\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G) = \operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)/G$$

Acts by conjugation

Defining the Moduli Spaces $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$

$$\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G) = \operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)/G$$

Picking generators of $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ we have $\operatorname{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma),G)\subseteq G^n$

 \longrightarrow Topology on $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G)$

Studying $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$: topology

We will assume G compact, connected.

Then: Maximal torus T

Maximal product of circles

Weyl group W = Normalizer(T)/T

Finite group acting on the torus

Studying $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$: topology

Consider $\mathcal{R}\subseteq\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$ of all morphisms whose image is abelian. Up to conjugation

$$\mathcal{R}\cong rac{T^{2g}}{W}$$
 Genus of base space

Studying $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$: topology

Example:
$$\Sigma = \bigoplus^{\operatorname{Then} \mathcal{R} = \mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G)}$$
 $G = \operatorname{SU}(2)$

$$\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G) = \mathcal{R} \cong \frac{S^1 \times S^1}{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \cong S^2$$

Studying $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$: symplectic structure

A symplectic structure is a two-form ω that is

Closed

 $d\omega = 0$

Non-degenerate

At every point the bilinear pairing is non-degenerate

Find one on $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma, G)$?

Studying $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)$: symplectic structure

Necessary: extra structure on ${\cal G}$

Ad-invariant inner product on the Lie algebra

For abelian G: explicit formula

For part of the moduli space

If
$$G=\mathbb{R}$$
 then $\mathcal{M}(\Sigma,G)=\mathbb{R}^{2g}$ and

$$\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{g} dx_i \wedge dx_{i+g}$$